

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Emmanuel Episcopal Church Rectory

HA-2054

16 East Broadway

Bel Air, Harford County

1936 c.

Private

Two stories high and three bays wide, this Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a rectangular footprint, is capped with a hipped roof, and both the walls and foundation are random rubble.

Information taken from the inventory form for the Emmanuel Episcopal Church (HA-1358) states that the Rectory was constructed from stones taken from Bush Mill on Bynum Run. The roof of the Rectory is clad with slate tiles and features overhanging eaves and a stone chimney rises above the hipped roof. The roof features overhanging eaves and the wood cornice is comprised of a cyma recta molding and a wide wood fascia board. Two courses of stones create a stringcourse below the second story.

The Emmanuel Episcopal Rectory is a representative example of a Colonial Revival-style house dating to 1936 within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. This dwelling is two-stories, three-bays with a rectangular footprint, symmetrical fenestration with a central entrance, and capped with a hipped roof, all characteristics common through the first half of the twentieth century of Colonial Revival-style houses. The modest two-story, rectangular Colonial Revival-style house is a common type throughout the region. The Rectory is located along Broadway and the surrounding area includes a mixture of structures dating from the 1870s through the 1960s and including styles such as Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Dutch Colonial Revival, Cape Cods, and Craftsman. This house is also important as an example of a house constructed by James Elmer Wilgis, a prominent contractor local to Bel Air.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2054

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Emmanuel Episcopal Church Rectory

other

2. Location

street and number 16 East Broadway not for publication

city, town Bel Air vicinity

county Harford

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Emmanuel Episcopal Church

street and number 303 North Main Street telephone N/A

city, town Bel Air state MD zip code 21014

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bel Air Courthouse liber 22 folio 64

city, town Bel Air tax map 301 tax parcel 288 tax ID number 03008053

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other:

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	2	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic		structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education		objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	2	0 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			0	

7. Description

Inventory No. HA-2054

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Exterior Description

Built in 1936, the Rectory for the Emmanuel Episcopal Church (HA-1358) is located directly to the northeast of the church. Facing southeast, it is sited on a level grassy lot surrounded by several mature trees and the house is fronted with numerous foundation plantings. A gravel driveway leads from East Broadway to the garage on the northeast side of the house and a wood fence encircles the rear yard.

Two stories high and three bays wide, this Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a rectangular footprint, is capped with a hipped roof, and both the walls and foundation are random rubble. Information taken from the inventory form for the Emmanuel Episcopal Church (HA-1358) states that the Rectory was constructed from stones taken from Bush Mill on Bynum Run. The roof of the Rectory is clad with slate tiles and features overhanging eaves and a stone chimney rises above the hipped roof. The roof features overhanging eaves and the wood cornice is comprised of a cyma recta molding and a wide wood fascia board. Two courses of stones create a stringcourse below the second story.

The three-bay façade (southeast elevation) has a central entry with a 12-light/1-panel wood door flanked by 3-light wood casement windows. The panel on the door is slightly raised and the door has a brass knob and paired wood louvered shutters. Covering this entry is a sloping roof portico supported with square wood posts and a metal balustrade with square metal balusters. The fascia board of the portico is scalloped and the stoop is covered with slate. Flanking the center bay are two 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows with stone sills. Each of the windows throughout the house are double-hung, wood sash windows with stone sills and wood louvered shutters except where noted. The second story contains a centrally-placed 8/8 window flanked by two 6/6 windows. Rising above the roof on the façade is an eyebrow dormer with a louvered vent covered over with lattice. The lattice is embellished with a wood maple-leaf cut out.

Piercing the first story of the northeast elevation are two 6/6 windows and an enclosed porch with a 12-light/1-panel wood door. The two sides of the porch were enclosed with wood louvered shutters in 1978. The porch rests on a stone pier foundation and is capped with a gable-on-hipped roof clad with asphalt shingles. The second story contains two 6/6 windows and the bulkhead entrance to the basement contains vertical-board double doors with pull handles.

The rear elevation of the house contains two 6/6 windows on the first story and four 6/6 windows on the second story. The basement contains one half-round 6-light wood awning window and a similar window has been boarded over. Covering the central bay on the rear elevation is a 1978 hipped-roof sun room clad with pressed vertical-board siding. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles and around the perimeter of the sun room is a wood deck built contemporary to the sun room. The rear elevation of the sun room is pierced with three 8/8 vinyl-sash windows and both the northeast and southwest elevations are pierced with two 8/8 vinyl-sash windows and one 12-light/1-panel door.

The first and second stories of the southwest elevation contain two 6/6 windows and the basement is pierced with one 3-light metal awning window.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Emmanuel Episcopal Church Rectory
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

Interior Description

The Rectory is comprised of a central foyer with five rooms on the first floor; three in the front and two in the rear. Flanking the foyer to the south is a small office, a bathroom, and a closet in the small side hall. To the north of the foyer is a kitchen. Located in the rear half of the house is a living room and a dining room.

The floors throughout the house except in the kitchen are the original 2 ½ inch pine floorboards. The walls and ceiling throughout the entire house except the kitchen are painted plaster. The quarter-turn stair to the second floor in the central foyer has an open stringer with a curtail rail. The newel post and balusters are tapered and turned, the balusters are resting on plinth blocks, and the balustrade is rounded. Steps lead up to the stair landing from both the foyer and from the kitchen. A half-round, plastered, arched doorway underneath the stair leads to a straight-flight stair to the basement. Originally there was a doorway to the kitchen adjacent to the basement stair. Illuminating this stairway is a 3-light casement window with a molded sill. The rounded sill profile has two recessed filets, a cyma recta, a fascia, terminating with a small cyma recta molding. The surrounds for each of the doors, openings, and windows throughout the house consist of a fascia, a cyma reversa, a fascia, terminating with a smaller cyma reversa. The door casings all rest on plinths. The seven inch baseboards found in the central foyer are similar to the remainder of the house except the kitchen featuring a base molding and an ovolo shoe molding. The base molding consists of splayed fascia, cyma reversa, terminating with an inset filet. The central foyer contains an attached radiator whereas the office, living room, and dining room each feature inset radiators.

Access to the living room from the central foyer is through 8-light/1-panel wood double doors with brass knobs. Similar doors provide access to the dining room and rear sun room. However, the doors to the sun room have slightly raised panels whereas the interior doors have flush panels. The fireplace on the southwest wall has a brick hearth and a wood stove insert. Shelves flank the fireplace and feature floor-level cabinets. The mantel features a filet, two ovolo moldings terminating to plinth blocks. The mantel has a plain frieze with projecting corner sections and the molded mantel shelf consists of an ovolo, cyma reversa, and a fascia.

The dining room has four attached corner buffets two of which have round-arched, 9-light wood double doors. Each of the buffets have floor-level cabinets with 1-panel wood double doors.

Entry to the kitchen is through the central foyer, dining room, or enclosed porch on the northeast elevation. To the central foyer are louvered/1-panel double doors and a 1-light/1-panel door provides access to the enclosed porch on the side elevation. The kitchen floor has been covered with vinyl and the walls are papered and the ceiling is painted plaster. The surrounds and sills are similar to the foyer. A laundry chute with a wood hopper door is located on the southwest wall. Changes to the kitchen were made in 1978. It appears that there was an opening in the northwest wall that has since been in-filled with shelves (date unknown).

The southwest side of the foyer is the bathroom, closet, and small office. The office walls have been clad with pressed vertical boards and the door to this room is also comprised of vertical boards. Located on the northwest wall flanking the chimney space two closets have been installed in this room. The vertical-board doors for the closets use L-hinges and feature square-edged surrounds.

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The doors to the closet and bathroom are both 2-flush panel wood doors with brass knobs. The bathroom floor is covered with vinyl and the fixtures do appear to be original.

The enclosed porch has a wood floor, a boarded transom, and exposed ceiling joists.

The basement contains four separate rooms and a small hall with the staircase. Two rooms are unfinished storage spaces with exposed joists, parged stone walls, and a poured concrete floor. One space is finished with pressed vertical board walls, concrete floors, and exposed joists. The fourth space is a small bathroom with pressed vertical-board walls, carpeted floors, and exposed joists. The bathroom is not original to the house.

The second floor has a center hall from which each of the four bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a cedar-lined closet can be accessed. The materials from the first floor foyer are similar to the materials found on the second floor including walls, ceiling, baseboard, surrounds, and sills. Access to the attic is through a pull-down stair located in the ceiling of the hall.

Secondary Resources

The circa 1936 wood-frame garage is one-story high and two bays wide with a front-gable roof. The walls are clad with German weatherboard siding and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The façade contains two roll-up, paneled-with-lights wood garage doors. It features overhanging eaves, a boxed cornice, and cornerboards.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HA-2054

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates 1936

Architect/Builder James E. Wilgis

Construction dates 1936

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Statement of Significance

The Emmanuel Episcopal Rectory is a representative example of a Colonial Revival-style house dating to 1936 within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. This dwelling is two-stories, three-bays with a rectangular footprint, symmetrical fenestration with a central entrance, and capped with a hipped roof, all characteristics common through the first half of the twentieth century of Colonial Revival-style houses. The modest two-story, rectangular Colonial Revival-style house is a common type throughout the region. The Rectory is located along Broadway and the surrounding area includes a mixture of structures dating from the 1870s through the 1960s and including styles such as Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Dutch Colonial Revival, Cape Cods, and Craftsman. This house is also important as an example of a house constructed by James Elmer Wilgis, a prominent contractor local to Bel Air.

Development of Bel Air: Late 19th and Mid 20th Century

The proximity to Baltimore City, the arrival of the railroad, the introduction of the automobile, and improvement of roads allowed for greater prosperity within Harford County and particularly the Town of Bel Air. Bel Air was home to a building boom of the late nineteenth century and again after World War I. Hays, Richardson's, and the two Dallam's Additions are the primary residential developments of the late 19th century and early 20th century that took place within the Bel Air town limits.

Hays Addition is bounded on the south by Baltimore Pike, to the west by Archer Street, to the north by Thomas Street, and to the east by Bond Street. The Hays Addition was platted in 1886 and only three lots sold at this time. Between 1887 and 1917 only nine more lots were sold in this section of Bel Air. Marilyn M. Larew, historian, states that the reason for the slow building pace in Hays Addition could be the lots were priced much higher than lots in other sections of Bel Air such as in Dallam's Additions and Richardson's Addition.¹

The boundaries for Richardson's Addition are Bond Street to the east, Alice Anne Street to the south, Richardson Street to the west, and Nichols Street on the north. Lots began selling in 1886, however, it was not officially platted and recorded until 1911. By 1917, fifteen houses stood along Alice Anne Street, which became an African-American working class

¹ Marilyn M. Larew, *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945* (Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, 1995), p. 170.

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Continuation Sheet

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neighborhood. Not including the dwellings on Alice Anne Street, seventeen houses were constructed in Richardson's Addition between 1914 and 1945.²

Major Dallam's Addition was platted in 1883 and the boundaries are the MA & PA Railroad to the south, Dallam Avenue to the north, Rockspring Avenue to the east, and several lots past Mast Street to the west. Due to the proximity to the railroad, several lots were built upon for industrial and commercial uses as well as worker's housing. Dallam's second addition is located to the north of Dallam's first addition including Roland Avenue, Rockspring Avenue, and Hall Street. In the late 1880s, the west side of Rockspring Avenue was built upon followed by construction on Roland Avenue after 1890. Eleven houses were constructed in Dallam's second addition between 1885 and 1914.³

Following World War I, Bel Air prospered with numerous suburban developments on the outskirts of the downtown core. Three of the larger additions to Bel Air during the 1920s include Fulford Park (1922), Ingleside (1923), and Kenmore (1924). The area that is Fulford Park originally was made up of 18 acres running from Main Street and Fulford Avenue, South to Linwood Avenue, and East to Ewing Street. Other streets included in Fulford Park are Maitland Street and Powell Avenue. Unlike the slow development of the late 19th century developments of Hays and Richardson's Additions, the lots in Fulford Park sold quickly and construction began immediately. The real estate agents responsible for selling the lots of Fulford Park advertised and auctioned the lots on one day in 1922 soon after it was platted. One hundred thirty six lots sold in one day bringing in a total of \$12,000.

The area known as Ingleside off North Hickory Avenue is bounded by Wright Street to the south and McCormick Lane to the north. This section of Bel Air was subdivided and platted by J. Edwin Webster, son of Colonel Edwin Hanson Webster, in April 1923. Oliver T. Wallace and Samuel Dameron were the real estate agents responsible for the sales. According to Larew, Ingleside was the "place to build between the wars" and continued to expand after 1945.⁴ Similar to Fulford Park, Ingleside held an auction to handle the sales of the lots which occurred in April or May of 1923. Ingleside developed rapidly, much more so than any other previous development made to Bel Air. According to Larew, the "first two blocks on East Broadway and Webster were full" by the end of the 1920s. A total of sixteen houses were constructed in the 1920s—"faster than any previous addition in town."⁵

In 1919, Robert and Anne Heighe purchased 99 acres of Hanway's farm, which was platted in 1924 by the local real estate firm of Vaughn, Warren, and Wells, using their namesake for the subdivision. Today, the addition is better known as the Kenmore addition. The lots were auctioned on September 22, 1924 and a total of 199 lots were sold equaling \$19,500.

Due to the building boom in Harford County in the 1920s and 1930s, the pre-World War I developments in Bel Air were being steadily built upon similar to the new developments of the early 1920s. A section of Dallam's second addition, which includes Hall Street, was re-surveyed and platted in 1931 as the Rock Spring Addition. This new plat consisted of

² Larew, p. 172.

³ Larew, pp. 173-176.

⁴ Larew, pp. 181-183.

⁵ Larew, pp. 181-181.

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Number 8 Page 2

two blocks with a total of 102 lots and is bounded to the north by Vale Road, to the east by Rockspring Avenue, to the south by Hall Street, and to the west by Roland Avenue. Robinson Street runs north south and connects Hall Street to Vale Road, originally called Bel Air-Watervale Road. Block A of Rock Spring Addition was platted with fifty-five lots, the majority of which are equal size of twenty-five feet wide and 100 feet deep. Block B of this addition contains forty-seven lots, most of which were of similar size to the lots in Block A.

After the platting of the Rock Spring Addition, several more residential developments were constructed within the town limits. Development slowed dramatically between the mid-1930s and the early 1950s. Because of the Town's proximity and association to the Aberdeen Proving Ground, a U.S. Army Installation Management Agency, Bel Air experienced a remarkable population decline during the mid- to late-1940s due to the Proving Ground downsizing after World War II. In the early 1950s, Bel Air regained its population numbers as it was experiencing in the 1930s and numerous developments occurred during the 1950s and early 1960s including such examples as Howard Park (1951), Shamrock (1955), and Homestead Village (early 1960s).

Emmanuel Episcopal Rectory

The Emmanuel Episcopal Church Rectory, at 16 East Broadway, is located in the Third District of Harford County within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. Approximately one-half acre of land was donated by William and Elizabeth Munikhuyzen to Emanuel Church in 1869 for the construction of a church. The 1869 deed stated a church was to be ready for service by January 1, 1872. In 1871, the Munnikhuyzens donated a section of land adjacent to the church and being a part of the tract called *Ellen Dale*. The original church rectory (date unknown) was constructed on this section of land.

The 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Bel Air, Maryland depicts a two-story, frame dwelling with a shingle roof labeled 5 Broadway. The current Rectory was built by the Emmanuel Episcopal Church (HA-1358) in 1936 by James Elmer Wilgis, who was a member of the church at the time. James E. Wilgis, a third generation carpenter, was the son of John W. Wilgis and grandson of George Wilgis, both of whom were native to Bel Air, Maryland and worked as local contractors and carpenters. According to the obituary of James E. Wilgis (1890-1978), he was married to Sarah Jane Streett Wilgis for 69 years and worked as a blacksmith, wheelwright, farmer, and carpenter. He later became one of the largest contractors/builders in Harford County employing over 50 men for his company.⁶ The 1930 census lists Wilgis with his wife, Sarah, and his 8-year old daughter, Elizabeth as residing on Conowingo Road.⁷

The house was completed in March 1937 evidenced by a letter regarding the insurance to be covering the building. This letter states that the house was occupied since February 18, 1937 and the house was insured for \$6,000 and the garage for \$300. According to the current Pastor, Reverend Moser, the church raised \$2,800 to build the rectory. The mortgage cost the church a total of \$4,000. Reverend Paul Moser resided at the Rectory for a total of 27 years (1977-2004) before purchasing a house elsewhere in the Town of Bel Air. Moser and his family resided in this dwelling at 16 East Broadway longer than any other pastor of Emmanuel Episcopal Church. It was also under his residence that the only changes were

⁶ *Aegis*, October 5, 1978.

⁷ U.S. Bureau of the Census, The Census of 1870-1930, Harford County, Virginia. Census searched from <<http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library>> (December-February, 2004-2005).

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made to the dwelling. These changes include enclosing the porch on the side and rear elevations, constructing a wood deck on the rear elevation, and any changes made to the kitchen including the flooring, and wall covering.

The Rectors that have resided at 16 East Broadway include the following:

1936-1943	Reverend Michael J. Kippenbrock
1943-1944	Reverend Emmanuel A. LeMoine
1944-1949	Reverend Pearson H. Sloan
1949-1957	Reverend John R. Cooper
1957-1976	Reverend Lewis F. Cole, Jr.
1977-2004	Reverend Paul H. Moser

Chain-of-Title

All information taken from the Bel Air Courthouse

April 8, 1869	Grantor: William T. and Elizabeth D. Munnikhuysen Grantee: Emanuel Episcopal Church Deed Book HD 22 Folio 64
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April 27, 1871	Grantor: William T. and Elizabeth D. Munnikhuysen Grantee: Emanuel Episcopal Church Deed Book 25 Folio 396
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HA-2054

Bel Air Courthouse, Land Records. Bel Air, MD

Harford County Historical Society. Vertical Files. Bel Air, MD.

Larew, Marilynn M. *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945*. Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, MD, 1995.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Census of 1870-1930, Harford County, Maryland. Census searched from
<<http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library>> (December-February, 2004-2005).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1.0 acre

Acreage of historical setting 1.0 acre

Quadrangle name Bel Air, MD

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Emmanuel Episcopal Church Rectory is located at 16 East Broadway adjacent to the Emmanuel Church. It is associated with tax map 301 parcel 288.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kristie Baynard/Architectural Historian		
organization	Arcadia Preservation, LLC	date	February 22, 2005
street & number	1209 Powhatan Street	telephone	703.798.8124
city or town	Fredericksburg	state	VA

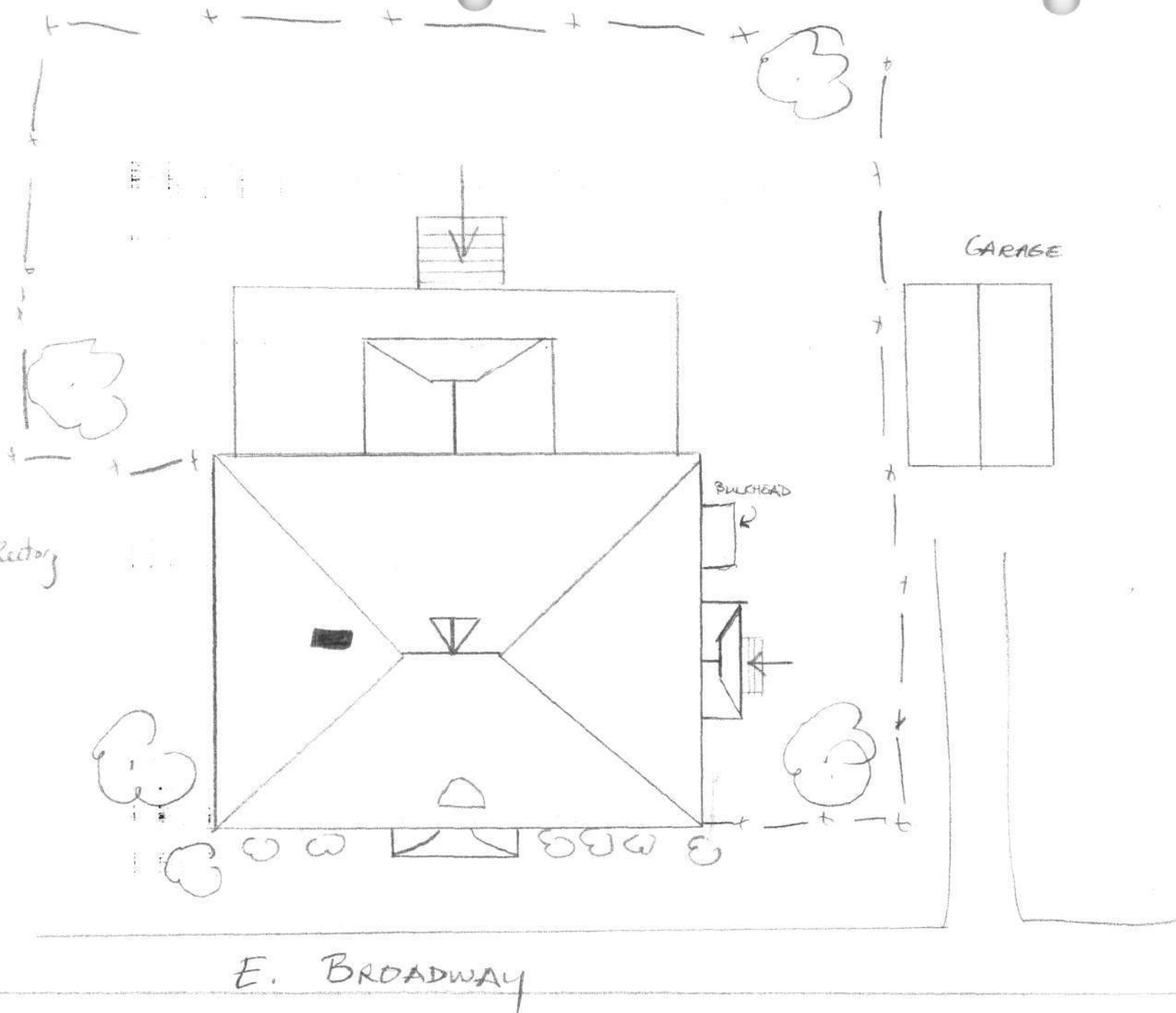
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



HA- 2054
Emmanuel Church Rectory
16 E. Broadway
Bel Air, MD
Harford County
Site Plan



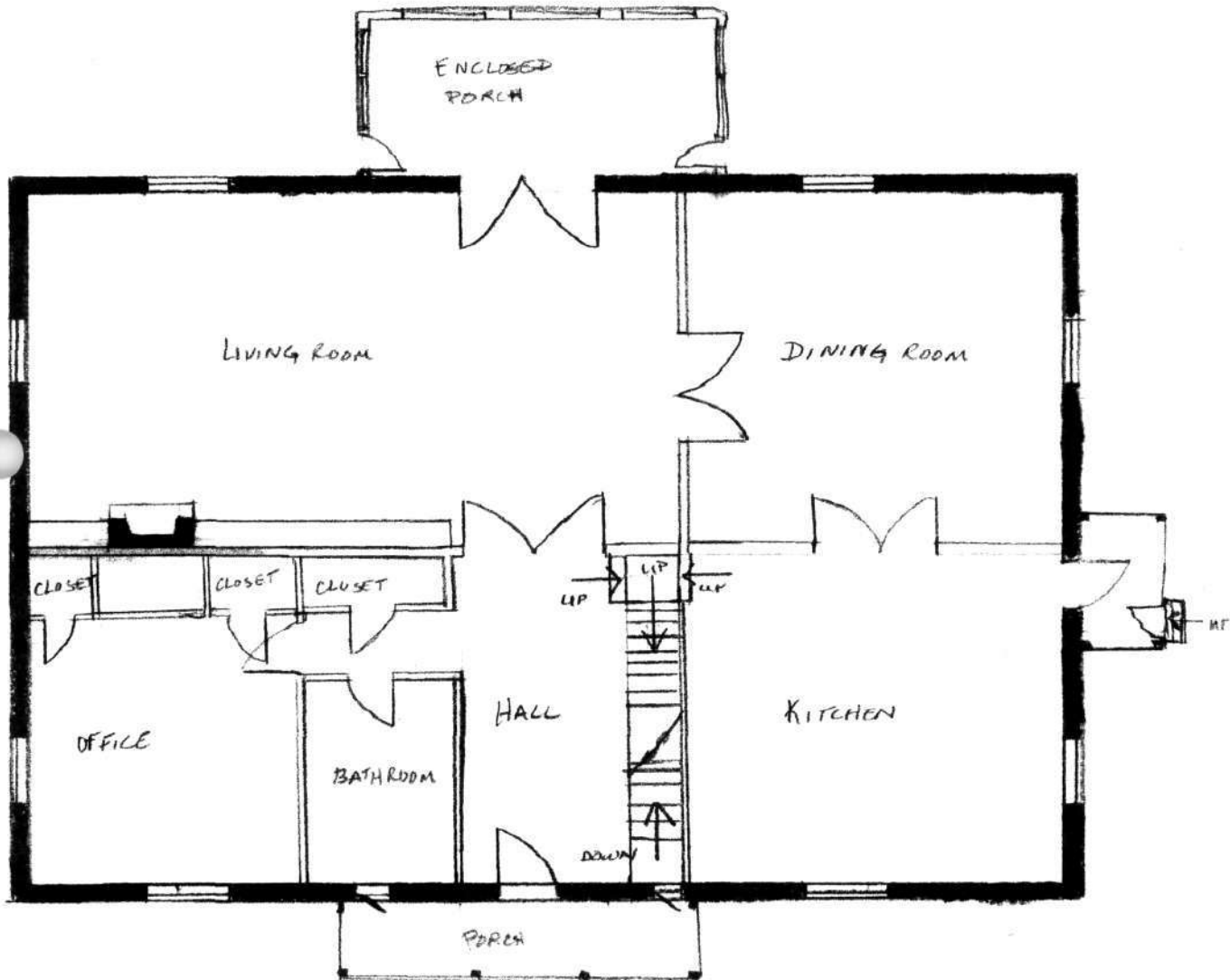
HA-2054

16 East Broadway

RECTORY, Emmanuel Episcopal
Church

Bel Air, MD

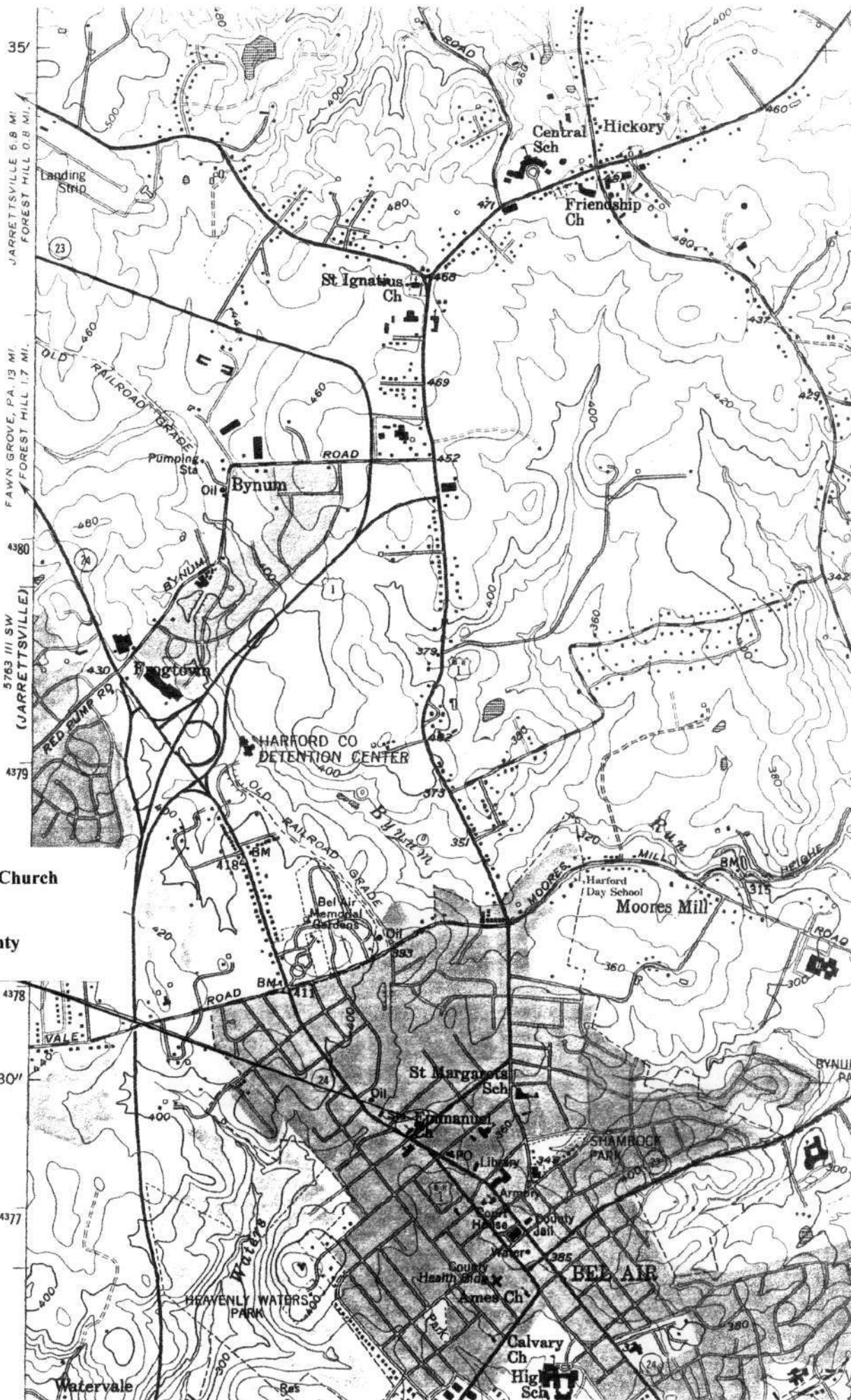
HARFORD COUNTY



1st Floor Plan

NOT TO SCALE





HA-2054
 Emmanuel Episcopal Church
 Rectory
 16 East Broadway
 Bel Air, Harford County
 Bel Air USGS Map



HA - 2054

EMMANUEL CHURCH RECTORY

16 E BROADWAY

Harford Co., Bel Air, MD

Arcadia Pres

11/2004

MD SHPO

SE ELEVATION

1 of 8

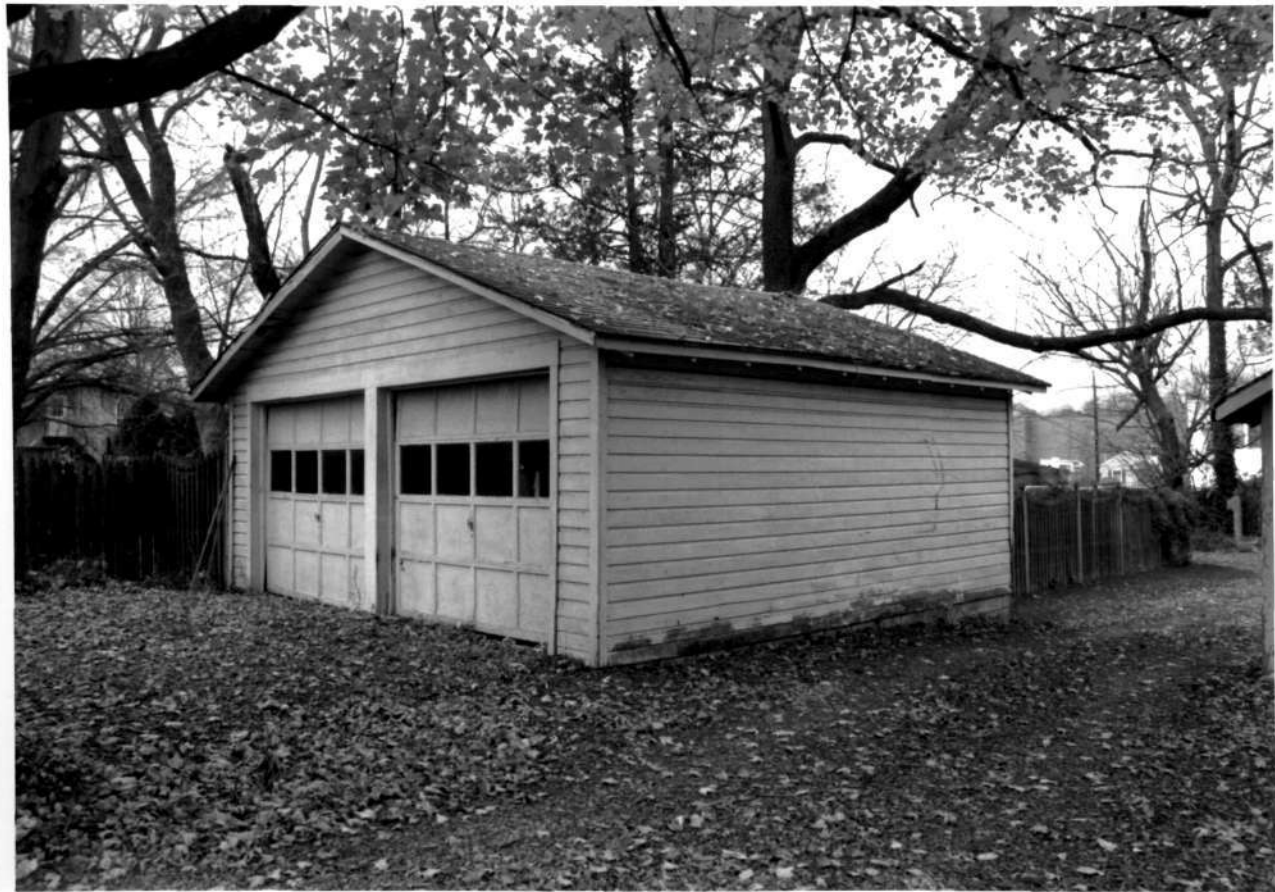


HA - 2054

Emmanuel CHURCH RECTORY
16 E. Broadway
Hartford County, Bel Air, MD
Arcadia Pres.

11/2004
MD SHPD
NORTH CORNER

2 of 8



HA-2054

EMMANUEL CHURCH RECTORY
16 E. Broadway
Harford County, Bel Air, MD
Arcadia Pres.

11/2004

MD SHPO
GARAGE, EAST CORNER

3 of 8



HA-2054

Emmanuel Church Rectory
16 E. Broadway
Harford Co., Bel Air, MD
Arcadia Pres.

11/2004

MD SHPO

1st Floor, Hall, View Looking NW

4 of 8



HA-2054
EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL RECTORY
16 E. BROADWAY
BEL AIR, HARFORD COUNTY, MD
ARCADIA PRESERVATION ✓
11/2004
MD SHPO
1st Floor, Hall, VIEW LOOKING SE
5 of 8



HA-2054
Emmanuel Episcopal Rectory
16 E. Broadway
Harford County, Bel Air, MD

ARCADIA PRESERVATION

11/2004
MD SHPD
1st FLOOR, HALL, VIEW LOOKING SW

6 of 8



HA-2054

Emmanuel Church Rectory
16 E. Broadway
Hanford Co., Bel Air, MD
Arcadia Pres.

11/2004

MD SHPO

1st Floor, living Room, view looking South
2 of 8



HA-2054

Emmanuel Church Rectory

16 E. Broadway

Hartford Co., Bel Air, MD

Arcadia Pres.

11/2004

MD SHPA

1st floor, Dining Room, view looking NW

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